

Moorhens from west and north Scotland has shown that the birds inhabiting this region are to be distinguished readily from those from England ; the restricted typical locality of *Gallinula chloropus* (L.). A sufficiency of breeding specimens has also been compared from both the regions cited above, while Continental material has been freely consulted. As the Scottish bird is so obviously distinct, it should be characterized as a new race, and, therefore, I propose the following name :

***Gallinula chloropus vestigialis*, subsp. nov.**

*Description*.—Differs at once from *Gallinula chloropus chloropus* (L.) in being a considerably darker and bluer grey on the under surfaces ; whole of head, including nape and throat, more intense black ; primaries somewhat darker. Upper parts frequently darker, but not constantly so, and this would not appear to be a reliable characteristic.

*Distribution as at present known*.—Specimens have been examined from the following counties : Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Sutherlandshire. In all probability this race will be found to be the breeding form throughout the whole of west and north Scotland, including the Outer and Inner Hebrides.

*Type*.—Female. Not moulting. Very fat. Near Bardowie, Stirlingshire, Scotland, October 29, 1938. In my collection. Wing 169 mm.

*Co-type*.—Male. Slight moult. Fat. Near Bardowie, Stirlingshire, Scotland, December 24, 1938. In collection of Dr. C. B. Ticehurst. Wing 184 mm.

*Remarks*.—No perceptible difference in measurements. I cannot conclude this note without thanking both Dr. C. B. Ticehurst and Mr. N. B. Kinnear for their invaluable assistance and advice.

**A new Jay from the Balkans.**

Dr. ANDREW KLEINER sent the following description :—

By the kindness of Messrs. P. Zervas and H. Th. Ziogas and the Forest Office of Sparta and Chalcis, I have received five Jays from Greece. The Jay of Greece is

different from the nominate form by the darker grey back, the more whitish underparts, and the average smaller size, and the black streaks on the head are larger. In appearance this Jay is very closely allied to *G. g. cretorum* Meinertzhagen, having also a dark back. The underparts are similar to *G. g. albipectus* Kleinschm., which race lives in the West Balkans.

I noticed this bird in my paper in 'Aquila,' 1935/38, p. 200, but at that time I had only one specimen—and one from Crete, but the new material from Sparta (1) and Chalcis (2) leads me to separate this race as follows :—

***Garrulus glandarius græcus*, subsp. nov.**

*Description*.—*G. g. cretorum* similis, cum forte tergo griseo, sed ventre albicante, lucidiore. Lineæ nigræ capitis latiores. Probabiliter minor *G. g. glandarii*. Habitat in Græcia.

*Distribution*.—The distribution of this new race is not well known. We hope that the trip of Dr. Jordans to S. Bulgaria will help to clear up this point.

*Type*.—In collectione Instituti Regii Hungarici Ornithologici, no. 3345, Sparta, Taygetos, 10. ii. 1937. Sex ?

*Measurements*.—Sparta : wing 180, 188 ; tail 159, 160 ; bill 28, 31 ; tarsus 41, 44 mm. Chalcis : wing 174, 174 ; tail 153, 150 ; bill 31, 30 ; tarsus 42, 43 mm.

*Remarks*.—Material : Sparta, sex ? 10. ii. 1937, 7. iii. 1938 ; Chalcis, sex ? 15. i. 1938.

**Notes on East African Birds.**

Capt. C. H. B. GRANT and Mr. C. W. MACKWORTH-PRAED sent the following five notes :—

(1) On the Races of *Campethera cailliautii* (Malherbe).

Sclater, Syst. Av. Æthiop. i. 1924, p. 295, recognizes three races. Claude Grant, Ibis, 1915, p. 455, expressed the opinion that more material might show that *C. nyanzæ* would have to become a synonym of *C. cailliautii*. Van Someren, Nov. Zool. xxix. 1922, p. 64, recognizes three races.

Our careful examination of the good series in the British Museum collection clearly shows that there is an appreciable